

Catalogue of
Historical Paintings



IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

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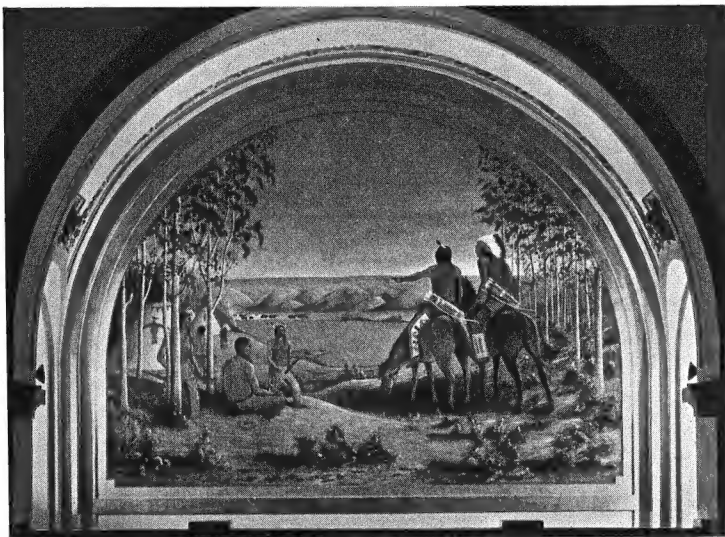
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well indicated. The artist carries us back to the days when the prairies knew only the red man, and the buffalo fed on virgin pastures where now the tractor turns the furrow and tills the soil. The foreground of the picture shows us the "tepees" and "camp" of a party of Indian hunters. The buffalo grazing on the further shore of the lake have been sighted and the two mounted Indians armed with bow and arrows, and prepared for the hunt, appear to be arranging the details of their approach to and attack upon the herd.

NC

"BEFORE THE WHITE MAN CAME"



This mural decoration executed by John D. Leman, of Regina, occupies the whole of the south alcove of the rotunda and presents a typical view of the Qu'Appelle lakes, the effect of the peculiarly shaped bordering hills, with their intervening coulees, being well indicated. The artist carries us back to the days when the prairies knew only the red man, and the buffalo fed on virgin pastures where now the tractor turns the furrow and tills the soil. The foreground of the picture shows us the "tepees" and "camp" of a party of Indian hunters. The buffalo grazing on the further shore of the lake have been sighted and the two mounted Indians armed with bow and arrows, and prepared for the hunt, appear to be arranging the details of their approach to and attack upon the herd.

THE HALL OF THE GREAT CHIEFS
Portraits of Indian Heads—by Edmund Morris

Edmund Montague Morris, son of the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories, was born at Perth, Ontario, 1871, and died at Toronto, 1913.

He studied painting at the Art Students' League, in New York, and under Laurens and Constant in Paris, and returned to Canada in 1896. In 1897 he was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy and later won for himself a reputation as a painter of Indian portraits. He early realized the value of preserving records of the rapidly vanishing past.

He spent some years in searching Canada from end to end for type faces of the various Indian tribes and has preserved for all time some splendid examples of the chiefs and warriors of the Cree and Blackfoot nations.

He painted in all some fifty-five Indian heads, remarkable for virility and power of treatment, for truth and beauty of color, and for an intangible glow of romance which must have lighted the spiritual eye of the painter. As pictures, aside from their historic interest, they are of high artistic value.

These records now hang in the National Gallery at Ottawa, the Ontario Art Gallery at Toronto, the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the Saskatchewan Legislative Halls.

1. PIMOTAT—The Walker.

Algonquin Cree, Saskatchewan.

This man was about 38 years of age when his portrait was painted. He lives on Star Blanket Reserve, File Hills Indian Agency, and is a younger brother of Chief Star Blanket, whose name was

well known to the early settlers in the eastern part of the province. Pimotat is a man of very even temperament, affable and kindly. His only son enlisted in the Great War and for three years saw service in France. After the armistice was signed he returned home. Pimotat is about 62 years of age in 1933.

2. NAPAHPENNAIS—Night Bird.

Algonquin Ojibway Saulteaux.

During most of his lifetime this man lived in the Qu'Appelle Valley and was about 72 years of age when the painting was made. He died thirteen years ago. He was very much respected and known to most of the Indians of this province. In his early days he was considered one of the best buffalo hunters of the prairie. He had a kindly disposition and was always most reasonable to deal with and gave the Government no trouble. He assisted those in charge of Indian Affairs greatly by giving good advice to the younger Indians.

**3. SHEE SHEEP—Little Duck or PEEAYSAW
MUSQUAH—Thunder Bear.**

**Algonquin Ojibway Saulteaux,
Saskatchewan.**

This Indian lived on a reserve in the Qu'Appelle Valley. He was not remarkable in any way and did not have much influence over the Indians of the reserve that is named after him. He lead an almost solitary life, and died about 20 years ago. He was about sixty years of age when painted.

4. MOSES—Sioux. Standing Buffalo Band.

This Indian came to Canada from Minnesota after the massacre that took place in 1861. He is of a quiet nature and has few enemies, and has always tried to make an honest living. He was about forty years old when this portrait was painted.

5. PAHNAP—Medicine Man.

Cree, Saskatchewan.

This old man was a member of Sakimay Band in the Crooked Lakes Agency. He was one of the old school of medicine men and his practice covered a large area. Cattle, horses, vehicles and other articles were given to him as fees on account of treatment and advice. He always collected at once. After the advent of white doctors the Indians, especially the young ones, did not patronize him very much. He was nearly seventy years of age when this painting was made. He is still alive, 1933

6. ACCOOSE—Saulteaux, Saskatchewan.

This Indian is at present chief of the Sakimay Band of Indians, whose reserve is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Grenfell. He was perhaps, the greatest hunter in what is now known as Eastern Saskatchewan. Old Indians tell amazing stories of his wonderful endurance. It is said that he ran on foot after a herd of seven elk for two days and nights and captured them all after playing them out. He is very agreeable, has little to say but always greets one with a smile. He was about seventy years old when this portrait was painted and is now about ninety.

7. OMETAWAY—Gambler.

**Algonquin Ojibway Saulteaux,
Saskatchewan.**

This Indian is still living on Muscowpetung Indian Reserve about thirty miles north of Regina. He is a quiet man and very seldom travels. He was about forty-five years of age when this painting was made about twenty years ago.

8. PEETOOKAH HAN—Chief Poundmaker.

Algonquin Cree.

This man was an important chief residing on the reserve named after him in the Battleford Agency. He was a prominent figure in the second Riel rebellion of 1885, in which he and his band took part. Several of them were sentenced and hanged. Poundmaker was pardoned and released after being in Regina jail for some time. He was one of the original signers of the treaty of 1876, known as Treaty 6.

9. BIG DARKNESS. Assiniboine.

This man is a member of the Carry the Kettle Band, whose reserve is situated south of Sintaluta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was about seventy years of age when the painting was made. Big Darkness is a fine type of Indian—always happy and friendly. He is now about ninety years old and holds the position of minor chief of the band.

10. WALTER OCHAPOWACE. Algonquin Cree.

He resides on Ochapowace Reserve which is situated about ten miles northwest of Whitewood on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The reserve was called after his father who was a chief of the band. Walter succeeded him as chief some years ago.

11. MISTAH AH MUSQUA—Big Bear.

Algonquin Cree.

This chief figured prominently in the rebellion of 1885 during which his band gave more trouble than any of the other Indians in the West. Several of them were convicted of murder and were hanged at Battleford in 1885. The chief was sentenced to penitentiary for a term of years.

12. KAH TO KOPE CHAMAKASIS—Tying Knot.

Algonquin Cree.

This Indian was a member of Little Black Bear Band, File Hills Indian Agency. He had great physical strength and stature and was known to most of the Indians as a good story teller of the many fights in which he took part between the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. He was a fine old character and died about ten years ago.

13. CHA KA GIN—Carry the Kettle, Dakota Sioux.

Assiniboine.

This Indian was chief of the Carry the Kettle Band and was much beloved by all the members of his tribe and in fact, by many Indians of other tribes throughout Western Canada. He was of a very mild temperament and always friendly and cheerful. He was small in stature, weighing about 130 pounds. He died about ten years ago. His reserve is situated about ten miles south of Sintaluta, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

14. PIAPOT. Algonquin Cree.

This Indian was chief of the Piapot Band of Indians living about thirty miles north of Regina in the Qu'Appelle Valley. He was always more or less of a trouble maker when he came in contact with the Government officials. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1882 he showed considerable resentment at the construction of the line through the country, by occupying the right-of-way with his band. In later years he mellowed considerably. He died on his reserve in 1908.

15. RUNNER. Dakota Assinibone.

This Indian is still living on Carry the Kettle Reserve south of Sitaluta. He is related to the late Chief Carry the Kettle and is very much like him in disposition. He is friendly and willing to help others. He was never considered to be a prominent Indian on the reserve



HISTORICAL PAINTINGS

By R. Lindemere, North Battleford, Sask.

R. Lindemere, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, is well known for his treatment of historical subjects dealing with the early days of the West.

Mr. Lindemere was born in London, England, in 1880. He studied in England and France, and spent considerable time on the continent. In Paris he was the pupil of James Walker, one of the great military painters of the day, painting in his studio for three years. During that time he had a picture accepted at the Paris Salon—being one of the youngest exhibitors at that very select art exhibit. Coming to Canada at the age of twenty-five, before the advent of the railroad, he homesteaded forty miles west of Battleford. As a cowboy he rode for a number of years over Saskatchewan and Alberta, painting in water color and drawing in ink, scenes of Indian and prairie life, always with horses in the composition.

During a number of years in Saskatchewan, Mr. Lindemere was in turn rancher, cowboy, butcher, bartender, livery stable keeper, sheriff's officer, notary public, bush whacker, and trainer of horses for the jumping ring, but always devoting his spare time to illustrating, in his own way, the "old west" which was rapidly passing.

1. CARRYING THE MAILS IN 1885.

For a short period subsequent to the advent of the Mounted Police in the West it was made the practice, after a robbery of the mails, to provide the mail carriers with a Police escort but when, in a year or two, the North West Mounted Police had effectually established law and order in the country the danger ceased and the escort was discontinued.

2. THE WHISKEY SMUGGLERS AND THE LAW.

One of the greatest evils that the newly formed North West Mounted Police Force had to contend with was the prevalence of the illicit liquor traffic. Unscrupulous traders crossing the International line into Canada with wagon loads of bad whiskey traded it off to the Indians. This quite often caused bloodshed and was, moreover, used by the traffickers as a means to defraud the Indian in trade. Major Walsh in his report states that almost immediately on the arrival of his particular detachment in the far West one of his first acts was to make a raid on a trader's camp, seize all the whiskey in their possession, arrest them and try them, fining them and confiscating their other goods and chattels. A series of arrests of this kind soon put a stop to the illicit traffic.

The adoption of these stern measures and the consistent and active enforcement of the law eventually banished the evil and, in all probability, saved the Indian from extinction.

3. TREATY DAY AT SADDLE LAKE, 1905.

This picture portrays a typical Treaty Day scene on one of the Indian reserves of the North West. On this day the Indians, in all their bravery of beads, feathers and skins, gather from all over the reserve and with their squaws and children make holiday, devoting themselves to pony racing, dancing and games.

Amongst the figures in the picture are characters who earned a certain prominence, some in connection with the Rebellion of 1885. The tall Indian in the dark suit of clothes, Peter Bright Eyes, was prosecuted after the surrender of the rebel forces for murder. He was appointed by a council of his tribe to put an insane squaw out of her misery, the squaw being predisposed to cannibalism. He carried

out his instructions and clubbed her to death. Sentenced to a term of imprisonment on the reduced charge of manslaughter, he was released after a short period. The old Indian with the military tunic was one of the last Indians to cling to paganism; almost all our North West Indians had by that time become Christianized—or at least no longer observed the former religious rites of their race.

The other figures represent very faithfully various Indian characters—such as the Indian interpreter, Indian boys and girls, and the squaw smoking her inevitable pipe.

In the picture will be noted the Government tent with the Union Jack flying. Here the Indian Agent or some other officer of the department pays out to the Indians their allotted treaty money. Most of this would be spent for provisions, clothing and finery at the Hudson's Bay tent standing a little further off and marked by the company flag.

4. AN "OLD MOUNTED'S" STORY.

A band of nearly eleven hundred Indians who had been committing depredations of various sorts on United States territory had been rounded up, with great difficulty, by seven squadrons of American Cavalry. Claiming to belong to Canada, they were escorted to the Canadian border. Here they awaited by arrangement a detachment of Mounted Police to escort them to their respective reserves. The Force at the time being short of men, only one man could be sent down to receive the Indians from the United States Cavalry custody and the task was entrusted to "Peach" Davis, a young constable of promise. On presenting himself to the officer commanding the United States forces he was asked where his regiment was and his reply "I am the regiment" was indicative of his calibre. The officer in astonishment asked him if he thought that he was going to be able, alone, to take all these Indians, many of them bloodthirsty veterans of the Custer

Massacre, on the long trail of three hundred miles to their reserves. He replied, "I'll do it or bust." This young constable, to the lasting glory of the Force he represented, succeeded in his mission, arriving at Battleford with the band of Indians after an eventful trip of three weeks' duration.

In the picture we see "Peach" Davis in later years, recalling the scene of the renegade band on the march, and relating to his friends the happening of that famous journey.

5. OLD FORT PELLY.

Under various names during their half century of conflict, the North West and Hudson's Bay companies had each maintained more or less permanent trading posts in the vicinity of Fort Pelly. Fort Pelly was closed up as a place of business for the company in June, 1912—some hundred and fifty years after the first permanent establishment of fur trading posts at or near its site.

6. STEAMBOAT "NORTH WEST".

A busy scene. In the early days of this country stern-wheel paddle steamers, of the type of the Mississippi boats, used to ply on the Saskatchewan river between Prince Albert and Edmonton, carrying freight and passengers. Three of these steamers, the "Northcote", "Marquis", and "North West", were in use between the years 1882 and 1905. The last trip was made by the "North West" in 1906. These steamers were used extensively by General Middleton for the transport of his troops during the North West rebellion.

7. THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE LEAVING FORT DUFFERIN IN 1871.

A certain amount of confusion was to be expected in the setting out of the North West Mounted Police for the West—a newly formed and

untrained Force moving into what was then a practically unknown land. Amongst the Force, as in any other force similarly recruited, besides the trained soldier, there were a great many "green" men, unused to discipline and hardships and to handling horses and transport. This is more or less indicated in the picture: we have on one hand the typical old soldier and campaigner in the person of the non-commissioned officer, and on the other hand the raw recruit having the usual argument with a refractory horse. This Force, by the time it had reached Fort Ellice in the West, was an experienced and seasoned one.

Colonel French, a British army officer lent to the Canadian Government and appointed the first Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, led this Force into the West with great skill and perseverance. The following year Police posts were built at different strategical points, the Force in the meanwhile being augmented by troops sent from Eastern Canada.

8 FORT CALGARY IN 1875.

This picture shows the stockade in the background with a gleam of the Bow river, a group of Blood Indians, and a number of the North West Mounted Police in the foreground. The details of their uniform of that time is a feature of the painting: the corduroy breeches, black riding boots, and snug fitting red coats. The figure of an interpreter conversing with a chief is an interesting study.

In the West Corridor

CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL PICTURES

Title	Artist
Canadians entering Cambria -	Lieut. G. De Witt
On to Cambria - - - -	Lieut. G. De Witt
An Estaminet at Camblicneul -	Lieut. G. Russell
Hotel De Ville, Arras - - - -	Lieut. G. Russell
La Grande Place, Arras - - -	Lieut. G. Russell
Napoo Corner, Lievin - - - -	Lieut. G. Russell
Ypres from Bund Dugouts -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
St. Jacques, Ypres - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Approaching Poperinghe - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Meteren - - - - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Place St. Bertin - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Berthonval Farm - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Vlamertinghe - - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Cross Roads, Kemmel - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Road to Steenvoorde - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Mont Des Cats - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Road to Ypres, through Vlamertinghe - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
The Great Square, Ypres - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
The Ramparts, Ypres - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Mont St. Eloy - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Evening at Ypres—Poperinghe Road - - - - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
Entering Ypres at Dawn - -	Lieut. C. H. Barraud
"The Ruins of War" - -	Frank Brangwyn, R.A.
(Six signed Lithographs)	

On the Rotunda Walls, beginning on the North Wall.

PORTRAITS

1. HONORABLE A. E. FORGET,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan,
1898-1910.
—by Sheldon-Williams.
2. HONORABLE GEORGE BROWN,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan,
1910-1915.
—by Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.
(The artist's last work)
3. HONORABLE RICHARD S. LAKE,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan,
1915-1921.
—by De Laszlo.
4. HONORABLE W. C. SUTHERLAND,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1906-1912.
—by V. A. Long.
5. SIR FREDERICK HAULTAIN, K.B.
Premier of the Northwest Territories,
1891-1905.
Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.
—by Sheldon-Williams.
6. HONORABLE J. A. SHEPPARD,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1912-1916.
—by Sheldon-Williams.
7. HONORABLE W. EAKINS,
Speaker of Northwest Territories,
1899-1902.
—by V. A. Long.
8. HONORABLE G. H. V. BULYEA,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Northwest
Territories, 1902.
Commissioner of Public Works, 1903-1905.
—by Sheldon-Williams.

PORTRAITS—*on the rotunda walls (continued)*

9. HONORABLE WM. MELVILLE MARTIN,
Premier of Saskatchewan, October 20, 1916-
April 5, 1922.
—by De Laszlo.
10. HONORABLE HENRY W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan,
1921-1931.
—by De Laszlo.
11. HONORABLE J. F. BETTS,
Speaker of Northwest Territories,
1895-1898.
—by V. A. Long.
12. HONORABLE SENATOR J. H. ROSS,
Speaker Northwest Territories, 1891-1894.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public
Works, 1895-1901.
—by V. A. Long.
13. HONORABLE HUGH RICHARDSON,
Member of the Northwest Territorial
Council, 1876-1887.
Chief Justice, Northwest Territories,
1887-1901.
—by James Henderson.
14. HONORABLE T. MacNUTT,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1906-1908.
—by V. A. Long.
15. HONORABLE JAMES F. BRYANT,
Speaker of Session, 1929.
Minister of Public Works and Telephones,
1929.
—by J. Leman.
16. HONORABLE A. B. GILLIS,
Speaker Northwest Territories, 1903-1905.
—by V. A. Long.

PORTRAITS

1. HONORABLE J. A. CALDER,
Provincial Treasurer, 1905-1912.
Minister of Education, 1905-1912.
Minister of Railways, Telegraph and Tele-
phones, 1908-1913.
Minister of Highways, 1913-1917.
President of the Executive Council,
1916-1917.
—by Sheldon-Williams.
2. HONORABLE GEORGE SCOTT,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1919-1925.
—by James Henderson.
3. HONORABLE WALTER SCOTT,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
September 1, 1905-October 19, 1916.
—by Sheldon-Williams.
4. HONORABLE C. H. WILSON,
Speaker of Northwest Territories,
1888-1890.
—by V. A. Long.
5. HONORABLE W. C. ROBINSON,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1925-1929.
—by R. Lindemere.
6. HONORABLE D. M. MITCHELL,
Speaker of Saskatchewan, 1917-1919.
—by James Henderson.

In the Library.

- 1 "OFF TO THE GOLD FIELDS".
The Great Rush of 1852 (Australia).
—by Marshall Claxton, R.A.
2. Painter, and Subject of Painting, unknown.

In the Legislative Chamber.

Portrait statuettes by the famous French-Canadian sculptor, Louis Phillipe Hebert.

1. SIR JOHN A. MacDONALD.
One of the Fathers of Confederation,
Leader of the Conservative party in Upper
Canada before Federation and, after
Confederation, in Canada for a period
of thirty-five years.
First Prime Minister of Canada.
2. SIR LOUIS LA FONTAINE,
Prominent reformer from Lower Canada.
Member of La Fontaine-Baldwin adminis-
tration.
The base of the statuette is inscribed with
these words:
"Gouvernement Responsable — Fons et
origo",
(Responsible Government the Fount and
Source).
"Vous avez les places mais non le pouvoir".
(You have the places but not the power).

PORTRAITS

1. QUEEN VICTORIA,
—by C. S. Hutch.
2. EDWARD THE SEVENTH,
—by J. Henderson.

Regina:
ROLAND S. GARRETT, King's Printer.
1933.